

of the provisions punishing breaches of the Ordinance, the difficulty and cost of collection, and almost certain evasion of it by such of the Chinese as remain here, its restraints, and its inequality, in leaving untrammelled the body of Residents who, if not individually wealthy, are wealthy as classes or interests, and brought to contribute to these local requirements. Your Memorialists in conclusion beg to express their conviction that though this is a Crown Colony, and they can be taxed by an Order in Council, or an express Order from the Government to the Governor here to levy a tax, or raise a subsidy, yet when, in compliance with the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council, and the whole previous course of practice here, the Council, as such, are asked to pass, or reject, a measure involving the mere mode of raising the requisite sums, Your Memorialists are then entitled to have their ideas on that subject received through the recognized medium, the Non-Official Members of the Council, and as their remonstrances were of no avail, they conceive themselves further entitled to bring before the Government the strong opinions they entertain on the matter, and firmly, though respectfully, to urge Your Excellency to a reconsideration of what is, at best, a mere question of expediency, affecting their interests only, and upon which they ought to be considered, if not the best judges, at least as the best exponents of the balance of benefit or prejudice that may result from the measure.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly beg Your Excellency to reconsider the question, to defer such portion of the Expenditure as is not of immediate vital importance to the Colony to a more auspicious period; to raise any sums that may be presently needed by some other, and less hurtful method, and to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of any Stamp Tax or at least until all other available and usual sources of taxation have been exhausted. And Your Memorialists will ever pray:

PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL AGAINST THE STAMP ACT TO THE GOVERNOR.

At 2.45 this afternoon a deputation consisting of Messrs Maclean, Posman, Schwartzkopf, Nissen, Parry, Kaye, Rysio, Sassoon, Pallanage, Lapail, Walker, Crawford, McDonald and Peard, waited on His Excellency the Governor to present a memorial against the proposed Stamp Act. The spokesman, Mr Maclean, proceeded to remark that the present deputation had the honor of waiting upon His Excellency, in accordance with his permission, in consequence of a resolution passed at a numerous attended meeting of the public of Hongkong, which had been convened to consider what steps should be taken to place before the Governor a protest against the imposition of the Stamp Act proposed by His Excellency. Before proceeding as spokesman of the deputation to read the memorial in question, Mr Maclean would on behalf of its members, beg to offer one or two remarks. It had unfortunately happened that when His Excellency had been requested by the former Deputation which waited on him to postpone the meeting of the Legislative Council, he had considered that twenty four hours was a sufficiently long time to accord. In consequence of this only 48 hours were at the disposal of the committee appointed to draw up the memorial and obtain signatures thereto. It was therefore felt that the memorial about to be read to His Excellency might be in many points imperfect, as not having advanced some arguments which might have been brought forward, and as not being as explicit as could have been wished on the points noticed. He must therefore request the indulgence of His Excellency as to the wording and arguments of the petition (if found weak) on this ground.

Mr Maclean then proceeded to read the memorial, which he did in a clear and emphatic way. At the conclusion he stated that it had been signed by 115 persons representing firms of all shades of importance, and by 250 private and professional persons, who formed the most important part of the community, government officers excepted, of course. There were only a few other comparatively unimportant interests. Mr Maclean added, that with reference to the Schedule published in last Saturday's Gazette the Deputation saw nothing contained therein which would tend to modify the opinions expressed in the memorial. They would again point out that their objections to the Stamp Act did not arise from a capricious aversion to spending money, which they offered to pay under another system of taxation, but from a conviction that the proposed measure was one fraught with danger to Colony. His Excellency in reply observed that he was always glad to receive a respectful representation on any subject from the inhabitants of a colony, he had the honor to govern. In this instance however, having a few days since received another document embodying the opinions expressed in this memorial, he had prepared a written reply thereto, which would be read at the Council table presently. With respect to their complaint, however, of having only 48 hours, to prepare their memorial he would observe that from press of business and other reasons he had had only 20 hours at his disposal to prepare the document he spoke of. The answer he intended to place in their hands would however afford evidence that he had well considered the matter. He would observe, however, with regard to the short time accorded at the report of the former deputation for a postponement of the Council Meeting, that it was from no personal feeling but simply that the vacation was drawing on and some of the official members would have other important duties to attend to not only here but elsewhere. The Acting Colonial Secretary, for instance, had to make a visit to the various ports. He would have given a week had he merely acted from personal considerations.

Mr. MACLEAN replied on behalf of the deputation that he thanked His Excellency for the reception he had accorded to them but hoped that he would take their arguments into serious consideration. He would add that many gentlemen unavoidably absent at Canton and Macao would have signed the memorial had they been able to do so. The Deputation then left.

CHINESE DEPUTATION.

Immediately after the Gentlemen forming the preceding deputation had left, the following Chinese Merchants and others representing the native community were received by His Excellency the Governor in the Colonial Secretary's office:—

Li Yun Cheong, Quok Acheong, Wang Cheong Sun, Kin Nam, Keng Tai, Wo Hong.

Mr Li Yun Cheong who acted as Spokesman stated that the deputation had brought a memorial in the original Chinese, there having been such a very short time to prepare it that they had not been able to render a translation. His Excellency remarked that it seemed to him that this deputation was an offshoot from the other and enquired whether the speaker quite understood the purport of the petition. The spokesman replied that it was a memorial requesting His Excellency to reconsider the Stamp Act and avoid the injury to trade which would result from its promulgation. The Chinese were ready to pay extra taxes or rates on houses in which case each man would pay a fair share.

THE GOVERNOR.—It seems me that your European friends must have been making a fool of John Chinaman. They want to take the taxes off their own shoulders, for the stamp duty will fall most heavily on the great houses—and put them on yours; they get you to make a petition that you will be more heavily taxed to save their backs.

THE SPOKESMAN.—In such a case we have acted under a misapprehension.

THE GOVERNOR.—I should think you had. Do you know how much the stamp duty would cost Messrs Jardine's alone in the matter of ships papers alone? Why \$3,600 a year I am informed.

THE SPOKESMAN.—Yes, but this act we are informed will affect our daily trade. It is not only the large foreign houses who will suffer, but we Chinamen, as we every day interchange great numbers of documents which will come under the duty. Besides people will be making mistakes, they will put stamps for \$5 on bills for \$5000 and so on.

THE HONORABLE W. H. RENNIE, here asked the spokesman if he knew what the duties imposed by the schedule were.

THE SPOKESMAN.—No, not exactly; only the general facts.

THE GOVERNOR.—Well you see you don't know the exact item of which you complain. You've made a mistake in coming here. There is an idea that this act will drive the Chinese from the Colony. You need not be afraid of any such thing.

THE SPOKESMAN.—We understood the matter differently. But we would rather pay some large sum once a year than be troubled every day.

THE HON. W. H. RENNIE.—Well you can buy your Stamps once a year.

THE GOVERNOR.—This is a peculiar idea. The Chinese come here to ask me to impose a tax which would bear most heavily on them at large than any possible stamp duty. They evidently don't know what they are about. In future the address turning to the spokesman I should advise your bringing a translation of any memorial you present. The spokesman then stated that he wished to inform His Excellency that the latter part of the memorial contained a petition that he would reconsider clauses 6, 7, and 8 of the Harbour and coasts ordinance.

THE GOVERNOR.—Ah, you had better make a separate memorial of that and come another day.

THE SPOKESMAN hoped H. E. would take their request in the particular into consideration.

THE GOVERNOR.—As the ordinance now stands it imposes no unfair duty upon junk masters. Those of English and French vessels have to go the Harbour Master's office, and hitherto Chinese have not. It is fair they should have to do so in future. The spokesman.—Yes, but foreign vessels don't leave port or arrive more than once or twice a month. Our junks do so twice a day sometimes.

THE GOVERNOR.—Well the ordinance is a protection against pirates. It's no doubt very hard for any native merchants having dealings with pirates, and it serves them right. When piracy disappears altogether perhaps we may do away with the ordinance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held, on the above date at which the whole of the Hon. Members, were present. His Excellency the Governor presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed.

His Excellency reminded the Council that at the last sitting the principle of the Stamp Act had been affirmed. Since then however, certain Members of the Council, a minority, quite in accordance with the rules of the Council, had entered a protest against the principle of the Bill. His Excellency directed the clerk to read the protest, which was read accordingly.

The protest, which was signed by the unofficial members, recapitulated the objections with which the public must be now very familiar; the protesters believed the proposed increased expenditure to be unnecessary, and regarded a Stamp Act as politically inexpedient.

His Excellency then proceeded to address the Council in a long and vigorous speech, in which he replied at once to the objections made at the recent public meeting, and to those contained in the protest and memorial. We are unable to do more than preserve its chief points. He gladly found himself once more in a position to give the Council and the Community at large such explanations, as he hoped would remove many misapprehensions connected with the measure submitted for placing the finances of the Colony on a sounder footing. He had amended the original Schedule, and was ready to amend it still further if improvements could be suggested. It had never been his intention to raise more than \$120,000, the probable annual deficit, and to do this he proposed to modify the Schedule of the Singapore Act, so as to meet the limited requirements of the Colony. All this he had stated, and very extensive

circulation was given by the Press to those explanations, which nevertheless were completely ignored subsequently by the meeting, and unnoticed in the memorial and protest. Hence the value of those documents is impaired as being irrelevant, and directed against a proposal which he had not made, and never intended to make. He had shown that there was a perpetually increasing deficiency, which must be dealt with either by increasing revenue or by diminishing expenditure. He had stated his reasons for preferring the former course, and he had recommended the Stamp Act as a measure by which the necessary permanent increase of revenue could be best secured. He had never contemplated making the Stamp Act temporary in its operation for the mere purpose of meeting the alleged deficiency of 1867. The whole case for the Stamp duty depended on the expediency and necessity of keeping up the usual expenditure in the Surveyor General's department. Strike that off and the Revenue and Expenditure could be balanced. No other items were capable of reduction in the same degree; for the Council were not at liberty to close them, nor would they be justified in doing so, till it could be known what profit could be realised by the subsidiary coinage. His Excellency then referred to the items that had been suggested for exclusion from the estimates, and expressed his opinion that they had not been properly selected. But the discussion of such details was really but an adjournment of the main question. That question (said His Excellency), is whether there is really any reasonable ground to suppose, or whether it is desirable if practicable, that for many years the expenditure should be less than now on works of utility and ornament, for promoting sanitary objects and general convenience, or for rendering productive property which now lies unproductive. If our last road and our last drain and our other repairs to Public buildings, if in fact every thing which marks progress in a community not yet smitten by decay, could be all completed by the end of 1867, most assuredly it would be unwise to introduce a Stamp or other tax of a permanent character to tide us over so short an interval as twelve months. Yes those who signed the Memorial and Protest know well that of all public expenditure the one which tells most in conserving the reputation of Hongkong as the best commercial centre for the great financial operations of commerce in this part of the world is the Government expenditure on useful and sanitary, and (within reasonable limits) ornamental works. I hope that such expenditure will never be less than in past years. His Excellency trusted they would never borrow money to fulfil an ordinary duty; to do so would only increase the burdens of the Colony. He briefly described the financial condition of the Colony, which had been obliged to borrow the "judicial deposits" for means to meet current expenditure, and then came to the second branch of the subject. He ridiculed the fears that had been expressed as to the effect of a Stamp duty, which was to convert the Colony into a howling wilderness, and send the shipping which crowds this magnificent harbour to take refuge in the muddy shallows of Macao. He was entitled to ask in what manner the freedom of the Port would be narrowed, and what duties would be levied on goods? What Port charges would be payable, or what interference with the liberty of the Port could possibly result from the proposed duty? The case of the kind had been pointed out. All was vague and declamatory prophecy. He quoted the experience of Singapore, a port essentially like Hongkong, each being a depot for the produce of other countries for subsequent distribution. At Singapore the working of the act was satisfactory, and a statement officially made, was endorsed by the Governor, that "no complaint was made that it placed any impediment to business." The Hongkong Act would be simpler than that of Singapore. Here there would be only 24 heads of duties—there, there were 71. The facts ascertained at Singapore disposed of nine-tenths of the objections to the proposed Bill. Why therefore, should the Council give to these vague and unworthy apprehensions greater weight, than to the evident conclusions which reason forces on them? He knew one reply which had been given, and indeed the Memorialists used it without any diffidence, in the assumption that they represented all the interests of the Colony and spoke its unanimous voice. This His Excellency distinctly denied. He would admit to the fullest degree the weight due to the position and individual intelligence of the leading Memorialists. And he further admitted that it would be difficult to find a more intelligent Community than this in proportion to its numbers. Nevertheless he could recognize a Merchant's or Banker's experience and intelligence without being surprised—if he became suddenly incapable of seeing the wisdom of forcing him to pay a per centage towards the Public exigencies. Therefore would the policy of such a tax as the Stamp Duty be more fairly decided otherwise than by taking the votes on such a subject of the very persons who expect to pay the greater portion of it. His Excellency defended the principle of the Act, and remarked on the recommendation by the memorialists that "former wise and prudent legislation should be followed up by raising the rates on houses." Those rates amounted to 12 per cent on the rental, therefore, say the Memorialists, householders should now pay more because they already pay so much. He would argue in the reverse that in proportion "as there had been previous legislation" of that kind the more it became the duty of the Government to devise some fresh scheme for raising the necessary supplies, instead of unfairly laying every burden on one species of property. Throwing everything on the house rates would really be a very heavy and palpable difference to the leading firms, but it would make a very sensible and painful difference to a class of persons, who found it already very difficult to procure suitable or healthy abodes, and he would give to that consideration.

THE STAMP ACT.

AMENDED SCHEDULE.

Containing a Specification of the Deeds, Instruments and Writings which require to be Stamped under this Ordinance, and of the proper Stamps for such Deeds, Instruments and Writings.

1. Agreement, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an Obligation for the payment of Money, and not specially charged with Duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a Contract or obligatory upon the parties, 50 cents.

ration in this climate greater weight than in Europe. He denied that the cost of a reservoir should be thrown on the householder alone, and as to the gunboat the cost it entailed should evidently be borne by the general revenue, and not by each householder, as though he were contributing to the expense of the Police for patrolling his street. The gunboat was intended for the suppression of piracy. His Excellency referred to statements made at a meeting in Aug. 1864, protesting against the Military contribution, and convicted many of the present Memorialists of inconsistency in the statements they made respecting the condition of the Chinese, and added that even the weak argument of the Chinese probably evading the provisions of a Stamp Ordinance is not borne out by experience in the Straits, where the Chinese regarded the Government Stamp as giving an additional validity to their bargains, in harmony with their own customs, and which they think well worth the cost. Indeed, the amended schedule met the views of the only official member who had disapproved of it as it originally stood. His Excellency fancied it really met those of many others originally opposed to the measure, and indeed it was quite evident from the tone of a portion of the Press that the Memorialists did not represent public feeling generally as they had supposed. His Excellency adverted to one more point, but that was the heaviest grievance of the Memorialists, viz: "the expansive powers of a Stamp Ordinance." It appeared he had mentioned that as amongst the advantages of such taxation. They called it "the evil at the bottom of the whole proposition." He would remind them that, if he mentioned that point, he equally alluded to such a Bill's "capability of immediate contraction" whilst the objection of expansiveness lay more or less against every scheme of taxation. Those who saw a capability of expansion in Stamps had not failed to discern it also in the Police and Water Rates, and even to press it to the extent of class legislation. His Excellency pointed out that the Governor in council would have power to annul or lessen the duty on any item, but had no power to add to or increase it. His Excellency concluded by saying he should be well pleased, if he found on discussion that without undue sacrifice of Revenue he can redistribute the incidence of the proposed taxation in a manner more acceptable to those whom it will affect.

A pause of some duration was broken by the Governor suggesting that the Council should go into Committee on the Act, and no objection being offered the Council went into Committee accordingly. His Excellency remarked, before going into Committee, that he had been informed that the fees under the amended schedule would not produce \$120,000. Bills of Exchange here are drawn for very large amounts, and though the amount of business in dollars was very large, the number of transactions were comparatively few, so that the revenue from that source would be less than he had calculated. There would not, he was told, be more than \$105,000 obtainable under the schedule. However, if the Act failed to produce the amount required, the Governor in Council might increase license fees to an amount necessary to make up the deficiency.

The Act and schedule were then gone through, and alterations made as follows:—The duty on Bank notes is to be calculated on the value of notes in circulation under the last Schedule. His Excellency during the half year, instead of on "each Saturday."

Transfer of shares or stock in any public company, instead of being one Dollar, to be ad valorem as follows:—25 cents for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the consideration Money or amount secured up to \$1,000, and \$2 for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 after the first \$1,000. This is also the rate of duty on Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, and instruments for transfer of property generally.

"Notice of intention of Protest by Master of a vessel" is struck out; and the "Protest note" duty is reduced from \$1 to 25 cents.

The word "Official" administrator, instead of "Public" in the note to General Exemptions.

This is the list of alterations that require mention. We give the amended schedule in full hereunder.

We take the following from the report in the Press. After finishing the items of the schedule, His Excellency asked Mr Whittall, if he had any objections to that schedule, and if he did not think it better than the old one.

Mr WHITTALL agreed that if any Stamp Act were necessary the new schedule was not so bad as the old one.

THE GOVERNOR remarked that these public monies were to be spent in a manner for the benefit of commerce, in improvements inducing and attracting trade and in being used to make this colony the great commercial mart of the coast. He asked if there was any object in deferring the passage of the act? He did not think the public felt so much opposed to it as they really appeared to be;—it was not the act in itself that was so bad to them as the principle of it. There seemed to be no dissatisfaction as to the schedule, but to which the all wisdom and experience of the council should deem most expedient. That his conviction of the necessity of this measure was certainly very firm, was proved by his almost beginning his administration in this colony by the introduction of this act.

THE GOVERNOR proposed that the act and schedule do now pass. This being taken reading the votes had already been taken.

In the course of conversation the Governor remarked that according to his instructions all questions involving separate legislation for the Chinese inhabitants must in future go home for approval. Whether this applied to the Junk and Legislation ordinances he had not determined.

His Excellency then adjourned the Council indefinitely.

NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.

EXEMPTION.

Label, Slip or Memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected. Memorandum, Letter or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares or Merchandise, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Co. Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.

2. Bank Notes, or other Obligations for the payment of Money issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the Colony for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand,

3. Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or other Obligations for the Payment of Money not included in the last preceding Article and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand, if drawn singly,

4. Bill of Lading or Acknowledgement of or for any Goods or Effects to be exported, for each part of every set,

5. Bond or other Obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry,

6. Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea going ship or vessel,

7. Transfer of Shares or Stock in any Public Co.,

8. Power of Attorney,

9. Protest, Note of, by any Commander or Master of a Vessel,

10. Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule,

11. Receipt or Discharge given for the payment of Money or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged or acquitted exceeds \$10.

EXEMPTIONS.

Letter sent by Post, acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money.

Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed or other Instrument charged with Duty under this Schedule, and duly Stamped,

12. Probates and Letters of Administration with or without the Will annexed,

13. Conveyance, Assignment or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with Duty under this Schedule executed for the transfer for valuable consideration either by way of Mortgage or otherwise of any Property, moveable or immovable, or of any Right, Title, claim, or Interest in, to, or upon the same, Where in a Mortgage the Sum secured is unlimited,

Deed or other Instrument of Gift, or of Exchange or Settlement where no Money consideration or a merely Nominal Money consideration passes,

EXEMPTION.

Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note or other Negotiable Instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and Transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance,

14. Mortgage,

15. Re-assignment of any Mortgage Property,

16. Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of Documents of Title to any Property,

17. Duplicate or Counterpart of any Deed, Instrument or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance,

If the Duty chargeable on the Original exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed \$10,

If the Duty chargeable on the Original exceeds \$10 but does not exceed \$20,

If the Duty on the Original exceeds \$20,

Provided that such Duplicate or Counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the Original Deed, Instrument or Writing bearing its proper Stamp and not otherwise.

18. Lease or Agreement for a Lease made for a term of years or for a period determinable with or without notice, or otherwise contingent in consideration of a Sum of Money paid in the way of premium, fine or the like if without rent,

19. Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement at a Rent without any payment of any sum of Money by way of fine or premium:—

When the Rent calculated for a whole Year shall not exceed in value \$100, 50 cents.

Above \$100 but not exceeding 250, 1.00.

" 250 " 500, 2.00.

" 500 " 1,000, 4.00.

" 1,000 " 2,500, 10.00.

" 2,500 " 5,000, 20.00.

" 5,000 " 10,000, 40.00.

and for every additional \$1,000 or any part thereof 5.00.

20. Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent granted in consideration of a fine or premium.

NOTE.—A lease, executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of One Dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21. Every Instrument in Writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with Duty under this Schedule,

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument or Writing of any kind whatsoever made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made with Her Majesty or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument or Writing, executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Official Administrator or by a Receiver, appointed by any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an amount of Revenue or Rent, or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay in addition to the purchase money the amount of the requisite Stamp.

When of several Deeds, Instruments or Writings a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which shall be so deemed.

In any case however where there are more Deeds than one, every other Deed than the principal requires a Stamp of Two Dollars and every such collateral Deed shall specify by its contents which other is the principal Deed.

Any Deed, Instrument or Writing required by the foregoing Schedule to be Stamped may be written on one or more Stamps if the value of the Stamps used amount to the value required by the Schedule.

A Stamp Duty of half per cent \$100 of the average value of such Notes in Circulation during each half year to be calculated by the value of such Notes in circulation on the last Saturday of each month during such half year, from the Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue and verified on Oath by the Banker or the Manager or Agent and Accountant of such Banking Company.

50 cents on each part of the set.

When the Sum secured does not exceed \$10,000, \$10, when above \$10,000, \$20.

See Article 13.

25 cents.

\$1.

3 cents.

The same ad valorem Duty as on a Conveyance to be calculated upon the value of Estate and Effects for or in respect of which such a Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other Person or Persons, and not beneficially.

25 cents for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the consideration Money or amount secured up to \$1,000, and \$2 for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 after the first \$1,000.

\$25.

\$25.

See Article 13.

The same as a Mortgage.

The same Duty as the Original when such Duty does not exceed 50 cents.

\$1.

\$2.

\$3.

The same ad valorem Stamp as on a Conveyance; see Article 13.

When the Lease is for a period not exceeding One Year,

\$ 50.

1.00.

2.00.

4.00.

10.00.

20.00.

40.00.

5.00.

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a Conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

\$10.

No. 1125—SEPTEMBER 1891

Objections were raised to the report by several gentlemen, and Mr. Tessen, in reply, stated that every political bias and prejudice had been taken into consideration, modified the motion accordingly, and added that any subscriber who had any objection to the report, might state it in writing, and it would be considered.

With such an end in view we do not doubt that the Public of Hongkong will themselves be ready to enjoy a double pleasure—not only of listening to well chosen and performed music, such as that with which the German Musical Society has invariably delighted those who, as friends, have been invited to its meetings,—but of also feeling that they are contributing to relieve the wants of those who, wounded and in many instances ruined by the stern necessities

The shareholders in the Shanghai Foreign Gas Company held a meeting a few days since, and a deficit of Tls. 1,400, in the Capital of the Company was declared, and a motion was carried to raise a loan of Tls. 5,000 to carry on the Company.

The Company anticipated being able to supply Gas by the 15th prox. The Report of the Meeting, however, says that the *Recorder*, "shows the Company to be in

Twenty Mendicants arrested yesterday at different times and places appeared this morning at the Police Court, and looked as miserable and emaciated as such could be possibly be met with. The poor things have of late come here in such swarms, that it really beboves the Government to take serious measures to prevent this shocking influx of unfortunate. Two of the above were discharged, and the rest will be dealt with according

Tripons, or Bêche de mer, small black ones on strings or sticks, are worth about 20 a 25 Tls. per picul, but the supply of these is very scanty too.

Pease, Beans and Millet are to be had in large quantities at Hung Chung, two days' distance from Passiet. The export of these is, however, interdicted by the

Mr VAUCHER enquired if sub contracts would be allowed.

Mr RENNIE replied that they could not absolutely prevent subcontracts, but a precautions would be taken to render the *bona fide* contractor absolutely responsible. He also wished to add that one great reason why the Committee wished to select A Ward was that he had built most of the large ed-

Colonial Treasurer.

COLONIAL TREASURY,
Victoria Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.

surrounded by two
that urges him to
the other which w
a peace a soul pr

SHANGHAI.

NAME	DATE OF
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Special Name	Captain	Flag	Tone	Date of	Comments	Signature
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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTY
Steamers							
Anna		am. str.	70	Apr. 12	H. Pegg and Co.	Laid up	
China	Schroon	B. str.	25		Frautmann and Co.	Laid up	
City of Nates	Moneey	B. str.	348	July 17	Dow and Co.	Fuhchau	Early
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	690	May 24	Oliver and Co.	Laid up	
Faust		chilestr.					
Fei-long	Gray	am. str.		Aug. 18	Chinese Government		
Fire Queen	Gray	a. str.	1200	June 20	Russell and Co.	Laid up	
Ginga	dernard	cioyow	erustr.	Aug. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Grete	"Constock"	B. str.	30		Wm. Futua and Co.	Laid up	
Heachew		chilstr.			Capt. Partridge		
Louisa		is. str.	791	Aug. 12	O. S. S. Son and Co.		
Niphoen	Pauke	is. str.	624	July 12	J. H. Ward and Co.		
Pae-long	Aitkins	B. str.	300	June 13	Stephens and Co.		
Qui-Quata	Ching-yai	C. str.	300	July 12	Chinese Government		
shanyuan	F. str.		30		Frautmann and Co.	Laid up	
Suwendana	Jayne	am. str.	1002	Aug. 12	H. Pegg and Co.		
Tafaoe	Tobias	am. str.	60 Feb.	19	Russell and Co.	Laid up	
Vulcan	Randall	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	H. Wignall and Co.	Fuhchau	Immed.
Wan-Looong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Gco. Barnett and Co.	Laid up	
Wampo	Richards	B. str.	15		O. S. S. Son, Son and Co.	Laid up	
Williamette	McLeod	chilstr.	176	Aug. 5	Chinese Government		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbot Lawrence	Lawrence	am.sh.	1496	June 13	Order		
Aecia	Martin	(B. str.)	391	July 16	Order		
Aganemnon	George	B. str.	380	June 9	Jar. Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Aikind	B. h.b.						
Alexander	Dempster	B. str.	299	July 30	A. R. Tilly and Co.		
Ann Adamson	Flutton	B. str.	544	July 19	Frazier and Co.	London	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. str.	1180	July 10	Olyphant and Co.	F. or charter	
Arcturion	Woolverff	B. str.	592	June 19	Brothers and Co.	London	Immed.
Arabia	Smith	B. str.	1219	July 16	Order		
Ascendant	Loeb	B. str.	517	Aug. 9	A. R. Tilly and Co.		
Aurora Australis	Todd	B. str.	605	July 22	Slaw, Brothers and Co.	F. or charter	
Bandan	Mari	B. str.	481	Aug. 1	Hugh, Heard and C6		
Batavia	Dunkirk	B. str.	15	Jan. 15	James Strongs and Co.	Nagasaki	Early
Bengal	Petersen	sw. B.C.	310	July 14	Borneo Company	Tientsin	
Bolina	Iussell	B. str.	433	Aug. 23			
Burmah	Fulton	B. str.	1774	July 18	Livingston and Co.		
Cadizius	Ewing	B. str.	1006	Aug. 19	Johns and Co.		
Camilla	Jedrey	B. str.	520	July 14	Jar. Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Canton	Assumns	B. str.	339	Aug. 4	Sour., Hutener and Co.		
Chalgrove	Armstrong	B. str.	598	Aug. 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	
China	B. str.		1016	Aug. 14	Order		
Christopher Hall	Addy	am sh	645	Aug. 8	Auc. Hearn and Co.		
Christian Rainkin	Higgins	B. str.	340	Aug. 19	Wm. Reas Co		
Cingata	Nielson	B. str.	709	Aug. 4	Frazar and Co.		
City of Quebec	Cubby	B. str.	653	Aug. 15	Jar. Matheson and Co.		
Claro Babuyan	Enin-ton	B. str.	357	Aug. 1	Order		
Don Dermouth	Eladen	B. str.	922	July 12	G. Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Don Dehongdis	Jenoi	Da. str.	170	Aug. 1	G. J. Fritsland and Co.		
Dilwood	B. str.		624	July 14	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Duck	Lorenzo	B. str.	145	July 21	P. F. Cama and Co.	Laid up	
Dunkeld	Toms	B. str.	639	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Edith Banfield	McClell	B. str.	390	July 10	Order		
Edwin Bedford	Evans	B. str.	307	Aug. 14	Siemeses and Co.		
Kilizabeth	Wice	B. str.	443	June 9	A. R. Tilly and Co.	F. or charter	
Kmerald	McKenzie	B. str.	607	Jun y 22	Borneo Company	F. or charter	
Kuxine	Wardner	B. str.	328	May 11	Hudener and Co.	Repairing	
Laurie	B. str.		713	Aug. 2	Zimmerman and Co.		
General Caulfields	Richards	B. str.	647	July 30	Proston, Creuell and Co.		
George Canning	Ha ris	B. str.	411	Aug. 14	Frazer and Co.		

sh.	9:4	July 19	Olyphant
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Helena	Knahten	Pro. sk.	815	AB2	19/19	Wain, Paddall and Co	
Polandina	Qu. sk.	450	AB2	19/19	Wain, Paddall and Co		
Hudson	Nye	Am. sk.	282	20/20	Wain, Paddall and Co		
Jamet Mitchell	Bulman	B. sk.	711	71/71	Horne's Company	F. or charter	
Jeanne & Joseph	Enneman	F. b/g	145	Aus.	Donce and Co	London	
John Bell	Goodland	B. bk.	248	Aug.	A. B. Lively and Co	Early	
John Bull	Ward	B. bk.	481	July	A. B. Lively and Co	Liverpool	
John Paul	Currie	B. bk.	458	Aug.	A. B. Lively and Co	Early	
John Stanton, Jr	White	B. sk.	724	June	Prazar and Co	F. or charter	
Knight of Snowdon	Richardson	B. sk.	656	June	Brazo - Company	Early	

OK.	525	Aug 7	Older
sh.	472	Aug 14	Olyphan
h.	188	Aug 13	Bonnoe

Nagigie Leslie	Smasson	b. bk.	463	June 20	Fraser and Co	F, or charter
Maravi	Stephens	b. bk.	468	June 29	D. Sassoon, S. S. and Co	Newchwang
Marquis of Argyle	Heaton-on	b. bk.	499	July 29	D. Sassoon, S. S. and Co	London
Mary Jane	May	a. sh.	515	July 4	Smith Kennedy and Co	
Matilda	Johnson	a. sh.	522	Aug. 12	Leve and Co	
Minister Pahud	Lepore	b. sh.	530	Aug. 14	Ormer and Co	
Mirza	Lezous	D. sh.	636	June 27	F. Kroes and Co	F, or charter
Nizam	Birdie	a. sh.	543	Aug. 19	Leve and Co	
Ospray	And eves	a. sh.	550	July 19	Theriot and Co	F, or charter
Pantalon	Van Girt	D. sh.	550	Aug. 14	Chapman, King and Co	
Pauline	Van Girt	a. sh.	550	Aug. 14	Stemmen and Co	
Petrol	Tuornedijk	a. sh.	600	July 12	Fraser and Co	
Polmasse	Jervis	b. sh.	267	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up
Princess of Wales	Eustice	b. sh.	830	July 22	Jor. Matheson and Co	Early
Queen of the Seas	Princess	b. bk.	833	Aug. 12	D. Sassoon Sons and Co	London
Red Deer	Reid	b. bk.	739	July 15	A. And. Beard and Co	
Reina	Brunn	a. sh.	691	Aug. 3	Order	
Scindia	Orr	b. sh.	837	Aug. 9	S. S. Kennedy and Co	
Siam	Hughes	b. sh.	837	Aug. 9	S. S. Kennedy and Co	F, or charter
Simda	Drysdale	b. sh.	620	June 28	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	a. sh.	870	July 25	Blain, Brothers and Co	London
Song Long	Wilson	a. sh.	870	July 25	Blain, Brothers and Co	Early
Trehogan	Wilson	a. sh.	1171	Mar. 25	Shaw, Tate and Co	Liverpool
Tycoon	Mutter	b. bk.	352	June 4	Leve and Co	New York
Westminster	Dovey	a. sh.	732	Aug. 14	Jor. Matheson and Co	Early
Wild Bayrell	Reid	b. sh.	833	July 14	S. S. Kennedy and Co	London
Wild Deer	Cobb	b. sh.	1016	Aug. 2	Jor. Matheson and Co	
Wild Gazelle	Lewis	a. sh.	415	July 31	A. And. Beard and Co	
Winifred McHugh	Duncan	b. sh.	707	June 25	Holliday Wise and Co	London

D. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Acorn,	store ship				Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stn. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. R. Round	Japan
Banterer,	st. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barron,	se. stn. corr.	21	400	Capt. Bay	Shanghai
Basilik,	pad. stn. sloop	4	100	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	st. st. g.b.	3	60		Shanghai
Bustard,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Cornucop,	st. st. gun. va.	4	300	Comr. G. D. Broad	Shanghai
Cornucop,	pad. st. tender	1	150		H.Kong for W. pao.
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60		Hongkong.
Drake,	gun-boat,	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. J. R. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	se. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo
Hughly,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Husock,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Laird	Chinkiang
Hesper,	store ship,	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Japan
Insolent,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Japan
Janus,	gun-boat,	4	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80		Hongkong

YOKOHAMA.

Malacca,	sc. deep, ves.	—	73	400	Capt. Ryan (A.D.C.)	Hongkong
Malacca, Naval Hospital, hospital.					Ed. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	
Opponent, Tendo	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring		Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,						
Deputy,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Monziez		Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. atm. corr.	21	400	Capt. Haswell		Yokohama
Perseus,	sc. at. ship	17	200	Comr. Stevens		Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comdore Oliver Jones		Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral (Gen. St. Vincent King, C. B.)	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones		Yokohama
Rattler,	sc. at. ship	17	00	Comr. Webb		Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed		Coast of South China
Salamia	pad deep	—	20	Comr. G. Suttle		Nagasaki
Seylla,	sc. atm. corr.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtenay		Hirgo
Serpent,	sc. deep. vessel	4	280	Comr. C. H. Bullock		Surg. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-bat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats		Ching keang foo
Snop,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys		Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary	gun-bat.	3	60			Shanghai
Saunche, Steam Ordinary	gun-bat.	3	60			Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary	gun-bat.	3	40			Hongkong
Weelee,	sc. at. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty		Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary	gun-bat.	3	40			Hongkong

YOKOHAMA.

ON	Tearus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out
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By Order of the E
(Signed) AUGUSTINE
Hongkong, July 5

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